

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (canceled)

1 2. (currently amended) A method of making a vascular
2 prosthesis or tissue web of ~~biocompatible polymer, especially of~~
3 polyurethane, polyamide, polysulfone, polyester, isotactic
4 polypropylene, polynitrile ~~[[and/]]~~ or polyvinylchloride,
5 ~~(currently amended)~~ mixtures thereof ~~[[and/]]~~ or their copolymers,
6 with a microporous finely fibular structure, characterized by a
7 definitive stretching (extension) with a degree of extension
8 between 30% and 150% ~~preferably between 60 and (currently amended)~~
9 ~~125%~~, and subsequent relaxation.

1 3. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2
2 ~~characterized in that the~~ wherein a pore size of the vascular
3 prosthesis or of the tissue patch before the stretching is less
4 than ~~[[the]]~~ an extended dimension expected prior to stretching and
5 beyond which the vascular prosthesis or tissue patch does not
6 retract.

1 4. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the stretching is ~~[[an]]~~ a uniaxial
3 or biaxial stretching.

1 5. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2,
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the vascular prosthesis or the tissue
3 patch prior ~~(previously presented)~~ to the stretching is soaked in a
4 ~~water soluble polyphysiological substance, preferably~~
5 polyvinylalcohol (PVA), polyvinylpyrrolidone or gelatine (collagen)
6 ~~[[which]]~~ that is completely or partially drawn into the vascular
7 prosthesis or the tissue patch, ~~preferably on [[the]]~~ an outer
8 side thereof.

1 6. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2,
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the vascular prosthesis is tubular
3 and for stretching a requisite pressure is applied from the
4 interior with ~~a gaseous medium, preferably air or N₂, or with a~~
5 liquid medium ~~(previously presented)~~.

1 7. (currently amended) The method according to claim 6
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein to avoid leakage, a yieldable
3 ~~preferably elastic~~ auxiliary body is introduced into the vascular
4 prosthesis to be stretched and is thereafter pressurized with a
5 pressure applying medium.

1 8. (currently amended) The method according to claim 5,
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the stretching is carried out with an
3 auxiliary body capable of mechanical size adjustment upon which the

4 tissue patch is previously clamped or which is introduced into the
5 tubular prosthesis.

1 9. (currently amended) The method according to claim 5,
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein for widening a tubular vascular
3 prosthesis, a drawing mandrel is used.

1 10. (currently amended) The method according to claim 2,
2 ~~characterized in that~~ wherein to produce the vascular prosthesis or
3 the tissue patch at least one aliphatic and/or at least one
4 cycloaliphatic diisocyanate is reacted with a polycarbonate,
5 polyester, polyether, polysiloxane, or polysulfone macrodiol ~~of the~~
6 ~~polycarbonate type or of the polyester, (previously presented)~~
7 ~~polyether, polysiloxane or polysulfone type~~ with an average
8 molecular weight of 500 to 6000, whereby the ratio of NCO terminal
9 groups of the prepolymer to OH groups of the chain lengthening
10 agent is 1.01 :1 to 1.05:1 and the polymer obtained, optionally
11 aftertreatment with a reagent for deactivating NCO groups which may
12 still be present, is subjected to a molecular weight fractionation
13 in which the low molecular weight polyurethane fraction making up
14 10% to 50% by weight of the polymer ~~(previously presented)~~ is
15 separated off and discarded and the remaining high molecular weight
16 fractionation is recovered as the biocompatible polyurethane with
17 improved properties.

1 11. (new) The method according to claim 2 wherein the
2 degree of extension is 60% to 125%.

1 12. (new) The method according to claim 2 wherein the
2 prosthesis or web is relaxed by 3% to 5%.